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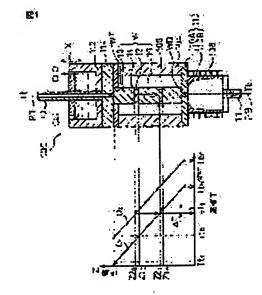
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# (54) METHOD FOR MANUFACTURING SINGLE CRYSTAL USING TEMPERATURE GRADIENT FURNACE

### (57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a method for continuously manufacturing a single crystal, with which a desired temperature gradient can be formed without necessitating the movement of a heating source, and the temperature distribution in the lateral cross section is made uniform by using a temperature gradient furnace. SOLUTION: In the method, the single crystal is manufactured from a solution by using the temperature gradient furnace for imparting a temperature gradient to a columnar work in the longitudinal direction. The temperature gradient furnace equipped with a heatinsulating wall surrounding the periphery of the columnar work, a heating section for heating the lower end of the columnar work via a heating susceptor, and a cooling



section for cooling the upper end of the columnar work via a cooling susceptor is used. The columnar work is constituted by stacking a raw material rod 10, a solvent 12, a seed crystal 14, and a supporting rod 16. The temperature gradient is formed in the columnar work so that the temperature at the upper end surface of the solvent becomes lower than that at the lower end surface of the solvent by heating by the heating section while utilizing the lower end of the raw material rod as the lower end of the columnar work, and at the same time, cooling by the cooling section while utilizing the upper end of the supporting rod as the upper end of the columnar work. Further, the single crystal is continuously grown downward from the seed

crystal as a starting point by gradually lowering the heating temperature at the lower end of the columnar work.

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### CLAIMS

### [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]

It is the approach of manufacturing a single crystal by the deposit from a solution using the temperature gradient furnace which gives the temperature gradient of the longitudinal direction to a pillar-shaped work piece, and the temperature gradient furnace equipped with the adiabatic wall which encloses the periphery of the above-mentioned pillar-shaped work piece, the heating unit which heats the lower limit of this pillar-shaped work piece through the susceptor for heating, and the cooling section which cools the upper limit of this pillar-shaped work piece through the susceptor for cooling as the abovementioned temperature gradient furnace is used,

Carry out the laminating of the seed crystal supported in the above-mentioned furnace at the raw material rod, the solvent, and the lower limit of a bearing bar sequentially from the bottom, and the above-mentioned pillar-shaped work piece is constituted. While making the lower limit of this raw material rod heat by the above-mentioned heating unit as a lower limit of this pillar-shaped work piece, by making the upper limit of this bearing bar cool by the above-mentioned cooling section as upper limit of this pillar-shaped work piece, a temperature gradient is formed in the above-mentioned pillar-shaped work piece so that an upper limit side may become low temperature to the lower limit side of the abovementioned solvent,

The manufacture approach of the single crystal using the temperature gradient furnace characterized by growing up a single crystal continuously below with the above-mentioned seed crystal as the starting point by dwindling whenever [ stoving temperature / of the above-mentioned pillar-shaped work-piece lower limit ].

[Claim 2]

The approach according to claim 1 that the above-mentioned solvent is characterized by having the melting point of the above-mentioned single crystal source material, or the melting point lower than decomposition / sublimation temperature.

[Claim 3]

The approach according to claim 1 or 2 characterized by for the above-mentioned raw material rod consisting of the substantia-compacta sintered compact of the above-mentioned single crystal source material, and containing a dopant as sintering acid.

An approach given [ to claims 1-3 characterized by arranging the above-mentioned pillar-shaped work piece in the cylinder which consists of a heat-resistant ingredient ] in any 1 term.

An approach given [ to claims 1-3 characterized by arranging the above-mentioned pillar-shaped work piece in the well-closed container which consists of a heat-resistant ingredient ] in any 1 term.

[Claim 6] The approach according to claim 4 or 5 characterized by consisting of one sort which the abovementioned heat-resistant ingredient chose from the group which consists of a graphite sintered compact, an alumina sintered compact, a zirconia sintered compact, and a boron nitride sintered compact. [Claim 7]

The approach according to claim 5 characterized by arranging a solvent source of supply in the abovementioned well-closed container.

[Claim 8]

An approach given [ to claims 1-7 characterized by measuring the electric resistance between the upper limit of the above-mentioned pillar-shaped work piece, and a lower limit, and detecting single crystal growth die length based on this measured value ] in any 1 term.

[Claim 9]

The approach according to claim 8 characterized by measuring the electric resistance between the upper limit of the above-mentioned susceptor for cooling, and the lower limit of the above-mentioned susceptor for heating.

[Claim 10]

An approach given [ to claims 1-9 characterized by setting up the temperature of the above-mentioned solvent directly under / boiling point / this solvent ] in any 1 term.

[Claim 11]

An approach given [ to claims 1-10 characterized by being at the growth initiation time of a single crystal, preparing a gap between the above-mentioned cooling section and the above-mentioned susceptor for cooling, making it synchronize with descent of whenever / stoving temperature / of the above-mentioned pillar-shaped work-piece lower limit /, dropping this cooling section and decreasing this gap 1 in any 1 term.

[Claim 12]

An approach given [ to claims 1-11 characterized by dropping the temperature of the refrigerant which is synchronized with descent of whenever / stoving temperature / of the above-mentioned pillar-shaped work-piece lower limit /, and is supplied to the above-mentioned cooling section ] in any 1 term. [Claim 13]

An approach given [ to claims 1-12 characterized by making the tip section of the cone-like crevice formed in the lower limit of the above-mentioned bearing bar generate the above-mentioned seed crystal ] in any 1 term.

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### **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention]

This invention relates to the approach of manufacturing a single crystal continuously by the deposit from a solution using the temperature gradient furnace which gives the temperature gradient of the longitudinal direction to a pillar-shaped work piece.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]

In manufacture of the high-definition single crystal as a semiconductor material etc., it is necessary to lessen defects, such as a MOZAI city and a rearrangement, as much as possible. Since a defect has the close relation to the stability of crystal growth, it is important for it to maintain the proper deposit rate according to the matter of a crystal. Therefore, control of the temperature gradient which met in the crystal growth direction between the crystal deposit section used as the driving force of a deposit and the nature feed zone of a sludge (a gaseous phase, liquid phase) is indispensable.

as the conventional typical single crystal growth technique -- a CZ process (Czochrlski method), an FZ method (band scorification), a Bridgman method, and TSSG -- law (the melting raising method) etc. is mentioned.

[0003]

Also in which approach, some work pieces were heated, the temperature gradient is realized by considering others as ambient atmosphere release, and adjustment of the relative location of the source temperature of heating, the source configuration of heating, a work-piece (crucible) configuration, the source of heating, and a work piece etc. is performing control of a temperature gradient. [0004]

There was a problem in such a conventional approach in respect of the following.

1) It is difficult to realize a desired temperature gradient. As mentioned above, since it is various, the controlling factor, i.e., the fluctuation factor, of a temperature gradient, it is most difficult to stabilize and maintain each factor to an optimum state.

[0005]

- 2) Change a temperature gradient by factors other than equipment, such as a work-piece (crucible) configuration and a charge of a raw material. Thus, in order that not only an equipment factor but an equipment extrinsic factor may participate in temperature gradient control, in order to realize a desired temperature gradient, the trial-and-error which repeat count by the design stage and the temperature measurement of thing are required.
- [0006]
  3) Equalization of the temperature distribution within a field perpendicular to the crystal growth direction is difficult. This is because the sense of the heat flow rate to this vertical plane is not fixed in a field.

[0007]

Moreover, since compound semiconductors, such as silicon carbide (SiC) which is capturing the spotlight as a semiconductor material which has a high band gap, do not carry out harmony fusion (it does not have a melting condition by itself), they cannot apply the single crystal grown method deposited from the above melt.

There is the sublimating method or a solution method as an approach of not using melt. The sublimating method is an approach of depositing the single crystal source material made sublimating in the elevated-temperature section from a gaseous phase on the seed crystal arranged on the low-temperature section. However, since it is the deposit from a lean phase, a single crystal growth rate is small, and since it is the flank device in which it grows up to be a curled form from the step of the screw dislocation periphery of seed crystal, there is a problem of being hard to avoid formation of a principle top micro pipe. On the other hand, a solution method is the approach of being made to dissolve a single crystal source material in a solvent enough in the elevated-temperature section, allotting the low-temperature section, making appear a supersaturation condition on seed crystal, and depositing. Although the trouble of the abovementioned sublimating method was conquerable with adjustment of solvent concentration, since there was a problem of the above 1-3 too and a temperature gradient was changed by the deposit part, it was very difficult to obtain a homogeneous high-definition single crystal.

Then, melting of the raw material which contains at least one sort of metals, and Si and C among transition metals is carried out to the patent reference 1 (JP,2000-264790,A) with heating as an approach of forming melt by coexistence with other elements, melt is formed, and the method of carrying out deposit growth of the single crystal of silicon carbide (SiC) is proposed by cooling this melt. However, by this approach, in order to have grown up the single crystal continuously, the source of heating needed to be moved continuously and there was a problem of carrying out karyogenesis in coincidence frequent occurrence under the effect of the mechanical vibration accompanying it, and polycrystal-izing.

[0010]

[Patent reference 1]

JP,2000-264790,A (claim)

[0011]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]

This invention forms the temperature gradient of the request which was suitable for growth of a single crystal, without needing migration of the source of heating using a temperature gradient furnace, and also equalizes the temperature distribution within a perpendicular field to the growth direction, and aims at offering the approach of manufacturing a single crystal continuously.

[0012]

[Means for Solving the Problem]

In order to attain the above-mentioned purpose, the single crystal manufacture approach method of this invention It is the approach of manufacturing a single crystal by the deposit from a solution using the temperature gradient furnace which gives the temperature gradient of the longitudinal direction to a pillar-shaped work piece. As the above-mentioned temperature gradient furnace The temperature gradient furnace equipped with the adiabatic wall which encloses the periphery of the above-mentioned pillar-shaped work piece, the heating unit which heats the lower limit of this pillar-shaped work piece through the susceptor for heating, and the cooling section which cools the upper limit of this pillar-shaped work piece through the susceptor for cooling is used,

Carry out the laminating of the seed crystal supported in the above-mentioned furnace at the raw material rod, the solvent, and the lower limit of a bearing bar sequentially from the bottom, and the above-mentioned pillar-shaped work piece is constituted. While making the lower limit of this raw material rod heat by the above-mentioned heating unit as a lower limit of this pillar-shaped work piece, by making the upper limit of this bearing bar cool by the above-mentioned cooling section as upper limit of this pillar-shaped work piece, a temperature gradient is formed in the above-mentioned pillar-shaped work piece so that an upper limit side may become low temperature to the lower limit side of the above-

mentioned solvent,

By dwindling whenever [ stoving temperature / of the above-mentioned pillar-shaped work-piece lower limit ], it is characterized by growing up a single crystal continuously below with the above-mentioned seed crystal as the starting point.

[0013]

In the approach of this invention, when the single crystal source material of a raw material rod dissolves in the lower limit elevated-temperature section of a solvent and deposits in the upper limit low-temperature section of a solvent, a single crystal grows below. The location of the temperature gradient line in a pillar-shaped work piece descends as a whole with dropping whenever [ stoving temperature / of a pillar-shaped work-piece lower limit ]. The location of the solvent inserted into a raw material rod and seed crystal (growth edge) at coincidence with descent of the raw material rod upper limit location by the dissolution into the solvent of raw material rod upper limit and expanding to the lower part of the single crystal growth edge by the deposit to seed crystal (or the single crystal lower limit under growth = growth edge) descends. Whenever [ stoving temperature / of a pillar-shaped work-piece lower limit ] is dwindled, and the location of a temperature gradient line is dropped so that it may synchronize with descent of the solvent location by this crystal growth. Thereby, a single crystal can be continuously grown up by descent of a solvent location (conversion location from = raw material to a single crystal), without moving the source of heating mechanically.

[0014]

[Embodiment of the Invention]

With reference to <u>drawing 1</u>, the principle of the approach of this invention of manufacturing a single crystal using a temperature gradient furnace is explained.

[0015]

First, the example of a configuration of the temperature gradient furnace used for the approach of this invention is explained. The illustrated temperature gradient furnace 100 has a cylindrical shape fuselage, and has the medial axis of a cylindrical shape fuselage along the vertical direction of drawing, and drawing is drawing of longitudinal section in the field containing this medial axis. The cylindrical shape fuselage 104 is made from the insulator, and constitutes the furnace space where the centrum 106 is effectual.

[0016]

In upper limit and a lower limit, the cylindrical work piece W which consists of the raw material rod 10, a solvent 12, seed crystal 14, and a bearing bar 16 in the cylindrical centrum 106 is held in the base and head-lining side of a centrum 106, where adhesion maintenance is carried out, respectively. The heat flow rate which minded the periphery of a work piece W by this is intercepted substantially, and a heat flow rate may flow through upper limit and a lower limit.

[0017]

[0018]

The temperature gradient which carries out a temperature fall in monotone towards the upper part from the lower part of the temperature gradient W, i.e., a pillar-shaped work piece, which makes the lower limit (the lower limit of = raw material rod 10 = heating edge) of the pillar-shaped work piece W the highest hot point, and makes the upper limit (upper limit of the = bearing bar 16 = cooling edge) of the pillar-shaped work piece W the minimum hot point by this is formed along with the longitudinal direction of the pillar-shaped work piece W.

The lower limit side (lower limit side of the raw material rod 10) WB of the cylindrical work piece W is a circular flat surface, and is heated with the induction-heating coil 108 which exists caudad. The susceptor 110 for heating which intervenes between the induction-heating coil 108 and the lower limit side WB of a work piece W consists of disc-like flange 110A stuck to the lower limit side WB of the pillar-shaped work piece W, and cylinder section 110B heated by induction heating. The induction-heating coils 108 surround cylinder section 110B of a susceptor 110, and are arranged. By considering as such structure, compared with the structure which made the susceptor 110 disc-like [ simple ], attainment temperature increases and the homogeneity of distribution also improves further whenever

[ field internal temperature ]. [0019]

Moreover, cylinder section 110B is used as the real target with which at least the direct near part of flange 110A made except hollow at the shape of a cylinder. The periphery section of cylinder section 110B directly heated with an induction coil 108 as cylinder section 110B is a solid on the whole becomes an elevated temperature, there is an inclination for the core part of cylinder section 110B heated only by heat conduction from this periphery section to become low temperature, and it is not [ whenever / cross-section internal temperature ] desirable to homogeneous reservation of distribution. Like this example, when at least a flange 110A direct near part makes except hollow, the homogeneity of distribution can be raised further whenever [ field internal temperature ].

Thus, between the induction-heating coil 108 and the work-piece lower limit side WB, the heat flow rate from the resistance heating coil 108 to the work-piece lower limit side WB is equated by the intervening susceptor 110 for heating, and the whole work-piece lower limit side WB is equally heated. The susceptor 110 for heating is produced with the disk of right heat-conducting characteristic metals, such as copper, in order to secure high heating effectiveness.

[0021]

The upper limit side WT of the cylindrical work piece W is a circular flat surface, and is cooled by the water cooling type condensator 112 with the circular cooling flat surface which carried out opposite arrangement with this. A condensator 112 is the gestalt of the cooling jacket produced with right thermal-conductivity metals, such as copper, in the example of illustration, Input CLI and the tap hole CLO of cooling water are carrying out opening to upper limit, and other parts are watertight construction. The heat flow rate from the work-piece upper limit side WT to a condensator 112 is equated by the susceptor 114 for cooling which intervenes between a condensator 112 and the work-piece upper limit side WT, and the whole work-piece upper limit side WB is equally cooled. Since the susceptor 114 for cooling needs to secure a moderate cooling operation so that too much quenching may be prevented and required garadual cooling may become possible, it is produced with a graphite with thermal resistance and adiathermic [ moderate ] etc. [0022]

As both the head arrow head X in drawing showed, the condensator 112 can be movable up and down, can adjust spacing deltat with a susceptor 114 suitably if needed by this, and it can set it now as the required amount of cooling (delta being t=0 in the example of illustration both adhesion condition). [0023]

The temperature Tb of the work-piece lower limit side WB heated lets the pipe T1 which penetrates the core of a heating coil 108 and the susceptor 110 for heating pass, and observes it by the pyrometer from the exterior (observation optical path: arrow head PB). Based on this observation temperature value, whenever [ stoving temperature ] is controlled by adjusting the output of the induction-heating coil 108. [0024]

The temperature Tt of the work-piece upper limit side WT cooled lets the pipe T2 which penetrates the core of a condensator 112 and the susceptor 114 for cooling pass, and observes it by the pyrometer from the exterior (observation optical path: arrow head PT). The amount of cooling (cooling reinforcement) can be adjusted by adjusting the temperature and the flow rate of cooling water which are supplied to the water cooling type condensator 112 based on this observed value.

[0025]

By performing heating in the lower limit WB of the pillar-shaped work piece W, and cooling by upper limit WT using the susceptor 110 for heating, and the susceptor 114 for cooling, respectively as mentioned above Since heat flow rate distribution in the cross section is made to homogeneity while the heat flow rate which passes through the cross section (it is a perpendicular field to a longitudinal direction) can be fixed about the overall length of a pillar-shaped work piece While very high linearity can be given to the temperature gradient which carries out a temperature fall in monotone upwards from the lower part of the pillar-shaped work piece W, the temperature distribution in the cross section are

made to homogeneity.

[0026]

Next, the principle of the approach of growing up a single crystal continuously by this invention is explained using this temperature gradient furnace 100.

In the approach of this invention, when a single crystal source material deposits in seed crystal (or crystal growth tip) through a solvent 12 from the raw material rod 10, crystal growth is carried out. As explained above, under monotone and the temperature gradient which carries out a temperature fall linearly, the direction of the upper limit of the raw material rod 10 in contact with the lower limit of a solvent 12 depends this on only constant-temperature width of face always being maintained by the elevated temperature rather than the seed crystal (crystal growth tip) in contact with the upper limit of a solvent 12 towards the upper part from the lower part of the pillar-shaped work piece W. The following explains this and it is explained in full detail.

[0028]

First, as operation preparation, the upper limit of the bearing bar 16 which equipped the lower limit with seed crystal 14 is fixed to a furnace crown, the lower limit of the new raw material rod 10 is fixed to a blast furnace bottom, the solid-state of the matter used for the gap of the raw material rod 10 and seed crystal 14 as a solvent 12 is stuck, and it inserts.

The induction-heating coil 108 and a condensator 112 are operated, and monotone and the temperature gradient which carries out a temperature fall linearly are made to form along with the longitudinal direction of the pillar-shaped work piece W toward the upper part from the lower part of the pillar-shaped work piece W. In that case, the liquefied solvent 12 is formed and it is held with surface tension between the upper limit of the raw material rod 10, and the lower limit of seed crystal 14. This is the same as that of the condition of the zone of melting in the conventional band scorification.

At the initiation time (elapsed time j=0) of crystal growth, the interface of the upper limit of the raw material rod 10 and a solvent 12 is in height Z10, and a source material dissolves it in the fresh solvent 12 which does not contain the medium yet from the raw material rod 10 to the concentration corresponding to the high solubility of elevated-temperature T1. The dissolved source material diffuses the inside of a solvent 12, and reaches the interface (height Z20) of a solvent 12 and the lower limit of seed crystal 14, the supersaturated crystal source material with which only the temperature width-of-face deltaT decided by the temperature gradient to elevated-temperature T1 exceeds the concentration corresponding to the low solubility in the low low temperature T2 deposits in the lower limit side of seed crystal 14 from a solvent 12, and crystal growth starts it.

In addition, in order to set up the initial temperature of the heating edge (lower limit) WB of the pillar-shaped work piece W, and the cooling edge (upper limit) WT, it holds in the condition (delta t=delta to ! =0) of having adjusted the height of the condensator 112 which circulated the refrigerant of predetermined temperature, and having vacated spacing deltat with the susceptor 114 for cooling where the output of the induction-heating coil 108 is adjusted, and it waits until the temperature of both ends is stabilized.

[0032]

If crystal growth initiation is carried out, lower the output of the induction-heating coil 108 continuously, drop the temperature of a lower limit WB continuously, and it is made to synchronize with this, and by dropping a condensator 112 continuously, spacing deltat with the susceptor 114 for cooling will be continuously decreased from initial value deltat0, and the temperature of upper limit WT will be reduced continuously. Thereby, low-temperature approach is made to carry out continuation migration of the temperature gradient line as a whole, namely, the lower limit WB twist of the pillar-shaped work piece W is made to carry out continuation migration of the temperature gradient line as a whole, maintaining a temperature gradient to a initial value. The rate of continuation migration of this

temperature gradient line is set up so that it may be in agreement with the rate of the crystal growth by the dissolution and a deposit of a source material. It asks for both relation by experiment beforehand. [0033]

Thus, with continuation descent of a temperature gradient line, the solvent 12 which are the dissolution of a source material and the place of a deposit also carries out continuation descent at this rate, and a single crystal continues growth for it continuously below with seed crystal as the starting point. If drawing 1 R> 1 explains this, the parallel displacement of the temperature gradient line will be carried out to D1 from an initial valve position D0 at the time of crystal growth initiation to the elapsed time j1, and if [lower limit height / upper limit height] expresses a solvent location to coincidence, it will be moved to it from [Z10/Z20] of the first stage [Z11/Z21] in time of day j1. However, the temperature gradient between the lower limit and upper limit of a solvent 12 is maintained by initial value deltaT. [0034]

As illustrated, the initial temperature gradient line D0 is prescribed by early lower limit temperature / upper limit temperature [Tb0/Tt0], and the temperature gradient line D1 in time of day j1 is prescribed by the lower limit temperature / upper limit temperature in time of day j1 [Tb1/Tt1]. The temperature gradient lines D0 and D1 are all straight lines, and its poli-renalis-inferior-et-superior temperature gradient is always fixed.

[0035]

Thus, when a solvent location descends synchronizing with the parallel displacement of a temperature gradient, a single crystal can be grown up continuously, without needing mechanical migration. [0036]

What has the melting point of a single crystal source material or the melting point lower than decomposition / sublimation temperature as a solvent 12 is used. If the temperature zone (the dissolution edge T1 - deposit edge T2) of a solvent 12 is high, the successive range of a solvent will be restricted by the permission operation temperature requirement of a furnace 100. By making solvent temperature low as much as possible, the single crystal die length in which continuation growth is possible becomes large.

[0037]

As a raw material rod 10, it can consist of the substantia-compacta sintered compact of a single crystal source material, and what contains a dopant as sintering acid can be used. If it does in this way, doping will become possible in a manufacture phase at a crystal. Since a solvent is absorbed as a raw material rod is porosity, or a solvent reaches a bearing-bar lateral portion by existence of surface irregularity, reduction and disappearance of a solvent are attracted and there is fear of a shutdown, let a raw material rod be the substantia compacta.

[0038]

It is desirable to arrange the pillar-shaped work piece W in the cylinder which consists of a heat-resistant ingredient. A gap exists between the furnace wall specified by the inner skin of a heat insulator 104, and the peripheral face of the pillar-shaped work piece W. Therefore, the heat loss by the radiation from the peripheral face of the pillar-shaped work piece W occurs, and it becomes the cause of a homogeneous fall of distribution whenever [fluctuation or cross-section internal temperature]. [of a temperature gradient] This inclination is actualized, so that a pillar-shaped work piece major-diameter-izes. Consequently, a deposit condition becomes an ununiformity, and installation of defects, such as a rearrangement, and in being remarkable, polycrystal-ization occurs. By arranging a pillar-shaped work piece in the cylinder made from a heat-resistant ingredient, regularity and a small opening are formed in the circumference of the periphery of a pillar-shaped work piece, the stability of a temperature gradient and the temperature-distribution homogeneity in the cross section can be secured, defective installation and polycrystal-ization can be prevented, and a quality single crystal can be grown up. [0039]

It is desirable to arrange a pillar-shaped work piece in the well-closed container which consists of a heat-resistant ingredient. Thereby, homogeneity is secured further whenever [temperature gradient stabilization and cross-section internal temperature].

### [0040]

One sort chosen from the group which consists of a graphite sintered compact, an alumina sintered compact, a zirconia sintered compact, and a boron nitride sintered compact as a heat-resisting material which constitutes the above-mentioned cylinder or a well-closed container can be used. Among these, especially an alumina sintered compact, a zirconia sintered compact, and a boron nitride sintered compact are low emissivity, and are effective in reduction of radiation loss.

When using a well-closed container, it is desirable to arrange a solvent source of supply to the interior. Depending on the class of solvent, or the temperature conditions of operation, reduction of the solvent by volatilization becomes remarkable in operation of long duration, and the single crystal die length which can be manufactured may be restricted. In such a case, since solvent vapor pressure is easily maintainable to a saturation state in a container by arranging a solvent source of supply in the well-closed container which held the pillar-shaped work piece, volatilization loss of a solvent can be prevented and a long single crystal can be manufactured by prolonged operation.

[0042]

The electric resistance between the upper limit of a pillar-shaped work piece and a lower limit can be measured, and single crystal growth die length can be detected based on this measured value. Compared with the single crystal to grow up, the sintered compact used for a bearing bar and a raw material rod has the high electric resistance as the whole by the electric resistance of the existing grain boundary. Therefore, the electric resistance of the shaft orientations of a pillar-shaped work piece decreases with growth of a single crystal. The growth die length of a single crystal is always detectable using this. Moreover, it can ask for the growth rate (fall velocity of = solvent location) in the solvent band range, and a solvent impaction efficiency rate and temperature gradient line passing speed can be made in agreement from the rate of change of electric resistance using this.

Electric resistance can also be measured between the upper limit of the susceptor for cooling, and the lower limit of the susceptor for heating. When the case where the single crystal to grow up is a major diameter, and operation temperature are elevated temperatures, the temperature-distribution homogeneity in the cross section may fall under the effect of turbulence of the temperature place by installation of a sense terminal. In such a case, the turbulence by turbulence of a temperature place is avoidable by measuring through a homogeneous high susceptor whenever [ field internal temperature / not the poli renalis inferior et superior of a pillar-shaped work piece but ].

It is desirable to set up the temperature of a solvent directly under [boiling point] a solvent. The rate of crystal growth is decided by the degree of supersaturation. And a degree of supersaturation is controllable by the temperature gradient and the difference by the temperature of the solubility of a solute (single crystal source material). Solubility is temperature-dependent, and increases by the rise of temperature, and the rate of increase also increases it by the temperature rise. Therefore, by making temperature of a solvent into an usable maximum temperature by directly under [of a solvent / boiling point], i.e., the solvent to be used, the maximum degree of supersaturation which can be attained with the solvent is obtained, and the rate of crystal growth can be maximized.

Here, in the explanation which referred to <u>drawing 1</u> above, it is at the growth initiation time of a single crystal, and is preparing gap deltat between a condensator 112 and the susceptor 114 for cooling, making it synchronize with descent of Tb whenever [ stoving temperature / of the lower limit WB of the pillar-shaped work piece W], dropping a condensator 112, and decreasing gap deltat, and the fixed temperature gradient was always maintained. However, it is not necessary to limit to this and a fixed temperature gradient can also always be maintained by dropping the temperature of the refrigerant which is synchronized with descent of whenever [ stoving temperature / of the lower limit WB of the pillar-shaped work piece W], and is supplied to a condensator 112.

When a temperature gradient is always uniformly unmaintainable, it becomes impossible to perform normal single crystal growth by the following reason.

[0047]

For example, seting the cooling power of a condensator 112 constant and seting temperature of upper limit WT constant, if a temperature setup of a lower limit WB is changed, a temperature gradient will change with a natural thing. In case especially a long single crystal is manufactured, change of a temperature gradient becomes large. In this invention, it is a solvent's used as place of source material's dissolution and deposit existence band that a temperature gradient has substantial semantics. Temperature Tt in upper limit WT = under certain conditions, if the temperature Tb of a lower limit WB is reduced from temperature Tb 0 to temperature Tb 1 at the time of growth termination at the time of growth initiation, the temperature gradient formed based on the temperature gradient of Tb-Tt will decrease in monotone from the maximum at the time of growth initiation, and will become the minimum value at the time of growth termination.

[0048]

Generally, if the constituents differ, as for a single crystal, the optimal degrees of supersaturation for growth differ. Therefore, under the conditions which a temperature gradient dwindles as mentioned above, in the case of the matter which makes the small degree of supersaturation by the small temperature gradient at the time of growth termination the optimal growth conditions, it passes superfluously, and heterogeneous nucleation will be promoted and will other-crystallize by the large degree of supersaturation by the large temperature gradient at the time of growth initiation. On the contrary, in the case of the matter which makes the large degree of supersaturation at the time of growth initiation the optimal growth conditions, the dissolution and a deposit do not catch up with the fall velocity of the lower limit temperature Tb which descends with constant speed, but solvent fall velocity falls, and a solvent will solidify, before reaching a raw material rod lower limit (pillar-shaped work-piece lower limit WB) further.

[0049]

Moreover, the tip section of the cone-like crevice formed in the lower limit of a bearing bar can be made to generate seed crystal. In order to grow up a large-sized single crystal, the seed crystal used as the nucleus of growth is required. However, depending on the matter, acquisition of the seed crystal itself may be difficult. In such a case, after preparing cone sedentary reeling \*\*\*\* in a bearing-bar lower limit as mentioned above and carrying out a nucleation by that point first, it is possible to form the seed crystal of the size which this small nucleus is deposited continuously and covers the whole cross section. In order to prevent polycrystal-ization by heterogeneous nucleation in that case, cone sedentary reeling \*\*\*\* prepared in a bearing-bar lower limit processes a mirror plane, and it is still more important for a tip to consider as the configuration which changes gently as Rth page.

[0050]

[Example]
[Example 1]

The manufacture experiment of a SiC single crystal was conducted on condition that versatility using the temperature gradient furnace 100,200 shown in <u>drawing 1</u> and <u>drawing 2</u>. The temperature gradient furnace 200 of <u>drawing 2</u> is the same configuration as the temperature gradient furnace 100 of <u>drawing 1</u> except the point equipped with the cylinder 202 made from heat-resisting material which holds the pillar-shaped work piece W in the furnace. The same reference mark as the inside of <u>drawing 1</u> was given to the part shown in <u>drawing 1</u>, and the corresponding part. Bore phill0mm and the cylinder 202 made from heat-resisting material of the adiathermic cylinder 104 which constitutes the idiosoma of a furnace are bore phis0mm. As the quality of the material of the heat-resistant cylinder 202, two kinds, an isotropic graphite sintered compact and BN sintered compact, were used.

The raw material rod 10 and a bearing bar 16 are a cylinder-like SiC sintered compact (B addition as sintering acid.). It carried out 99.5% of consistencies TD. All made the diameter three kinds, phi12mm, phi20mm, and phi35mm, and die length made them 78mm of raw material rods, and 20mm of bearing

bars. The pellet type whose thickness is t1.5mm was processed and presented by three kinds whose diameters are phi10mm, phi18mm, and phi32mm, using the high purity silicon as a solvent 12. Seed crystal 14 was made into the bearing bar 16 and the diameter of said, was processed into disc-like [ with a thickness of 0.4mm ], and was attached in the lower limit of a bearing bar 16 with carbon adhesives. [0052]

As an initial state, the temperature Tb of the lower limit WB of the pillar-shaped work piece W was set as 1800 degrees C, and temperature Tt of upper limit WT was made into 1400 degrees C by initial setting of deltat. The temperature gradient was always maintained [ mm ] in 4 degrees C /. Moreover, control of the upper limit temperature Tt was performed with two kinds of gestalten, the case where temperature of the silicone oil of a refrigerant is fixed, and when it is made to change synchronizing with descent of the lower limit temperature Tb. The temperature fall rate of the lower limit temperature Tb was made into 1.6, 3.2, and 4 [ 6.0 or 10.0 degrees C //h ] levels, and was made to lower to 1780 degrees C. Manufacture conditions and the obtained single crystal die length are shown in Table 1. Under the terms and conditions of this experiment, 30mm which is the migration die-length limitation of a solvent 12 becomes the upper limit of single crystal growth die length.

[Table 1]

表1

					24.1						
	降温	成長		得られ	れた単統	結晶の長さ(太字:mm)(*注)					
冷媒	速度	速度	断熱円筒なし			黒鉛製断熱円筒		BN製断熱円筒		円筒	
温度	0		(図1)			(図2)			(図2)		
	(°C/h)	(mm/h)	φ12	φ20	φ35	φ12	φ20	φ35	φ12	φ20	φ35
	1. 6	0. 4	30	5		30	30	30		30	30
一定	3. 2	0. 8	21		1	1	30	5	1	30	30
	6. 0	1. 5	8	_	_	_	12	_	-	30	18
	10. 0	2. 5	0		_		4	_	-	19	6
	1. 6	0. 4	_	_			_	_	-	-	30
変化	3. 2	0. 8	_	_		_	_	_	-		30
	6. 0	1. 5	_	_		_	_	_	-	_	30
	10. 0	2. 5		_	_	_		_	_	_	30

(\*注) 表中φ12、φ20、φ35は単結晶の径 (mm)

### [0054]

pillar-shaped, when the case of growth rate 0.4 mm/h is compared, and you have no heat insulation cylinder (drawing 1) -- the quality SiC single crystal with a die length of 30mm was obtained by diameter phiof work piece12mm. moreover, pillar-shaped by using the heat insulation cylinder 202 (drawing 2) made from a graphite -- it was possible to have grown up a SiC single crystal with a die length of 30mm even diameter phiof work piece20mm. furthermore, pillar-shaped by setting the quality of the material of the heat insulation cylinder 202 (drawing 2) to BN -- the SiC single crystal with a

growth die length of 30mm was obtained even diameter phiof work piece35mm.

Moreover, even when temperature of the refrigerant silicone oil of a condensator 112 was fixed and the heat insulation cylinder 202 made from BN was used, in the phi35mm diameter of a pillar-shaped work piece, the growth rate which can obtain growth die length of 30mm was to 1.5 mm/h. On the other hand, when changing the temperature of a refrigerant silicone oil synchronizing with the lower limit temperature Tb, even if it made the growth rate into the high speed to 2.5 mm/h, the quality SiC single crystal with a die length of 30mm was obtained. [0056]

[Example 2]

SiC single crystal growth was performed using the temperature gradient furnace 100,200,300 shown in drawing 1, drawing 2, and drawing 3. The temperature gradient furnace 300 of drawing 3 is the same configuration as the temperature gradient furnace 100 of drawing 1 R> 1 except the point which was equipped with the well-closed container 204 made from heat-resisting material which holds the pillar-shaped work piece W in the furnace, and has arranged the solvent container 206 to the blast furnace bottom as a solvent source of supply. The same reference mark as the inside of drawing 1 was given to the part shown in drawing 1, and the corresponding part. The well-closed container 204 used the isotropic graphite sintered compact. In addition, it experimented also about the case where the solvent container 206 is not arranged about the temperature gradient furnace 300 of drawing 3.

pillar-shaped -- it carried out to 0.4 degrees C (growth rate 0.1 mm/h)/h in diameter phiof work piece12mm, diameter phiof solvent pellet7mmx thickness t0.6mm, the initialization temperature of 2100 degrees C of the pillar-shaped work-piece lower limit WB, and temperature fall rate, and the SiC single crystal growth die length until a solvent volatilizes by prolonged operation and growth stops was measured. Other terms and conditions apply to an example 1. A result is shown in Table 2. When the solvent container 206 has been arranged using a well-closed container 204, it turns out that operation of long duration is attained most.

[0058] [Table 2]

表2

	1	2	3	4
断熱円簡		果鉛製		
密閉容器			果鉛製	黒鉛製
溶媒配置				あり
成長長さ (mm)	5	6	1 5	24 (*)

(\*)装置停止まで。

### [0059]

[0060]

### [Example 3]

In the same equipment configuration as an example 1, the electrical resistivity between the lower limits WB of the pillar-shaped work piece W and upper limit WT in a SiC single crystal growth process was measured. A result is shown in <u>drawing 5</u> . in addition, operation conditions are pillar-shaped among the terms and conditions shown in Table 1 the temperature fall rate of 10.0 degrees C/h, and the growth rate of 2.5mm/h -- it is the case of diameter (diameter of growth single crystal) phiof work piece35mm, and the heat insulation cylinder use made from BN.

When the lower limit WB and upper limit WT of the pillar-shaped work piece W are used as a measurement edge, respectively (<u>drawing 5</u> (a)), an electric resistance value falls linearly with crystal growth, the point of inflection in the middle of growth (arrow head) is seen from correspondence of time amount, and is in agreement with the initiation time of polycrystal-izing, and the abnormal occurrence like a single crystal growth fault is detected clearly. Moreover, even when the up-and-down susceptor 114,110 is used as a measurement edge (<u>drawing 5</u> (a)), the abnormality point is detected clearly similarly.

### [0061]

Moreover, the radial temperature distribution of bottom end-face \*\*\*\*\*\* of a work piece in each point of measurement were measured by using a path phi35mmx die-length L100mm graphite solid rod as a dummy work piece. Measurement was performed from the inferior surface of tongue of a dummy work piece by inserting a phi5mm W-Re thermocouple in the measurement hole which punched the location of 1mm. A result is shown in drawing 6. It turns out that the homogeneity of distribution is secured whenever [ field internal temperature ] by using an up-and-down susceptor as a measurement edge. [0062]

### [Example 4]

Seed crystal by deposit of a SiC single crystal was produced using the temperature gradient furnace 400 shown in drawing 4. The temperature gradient furnace 400 is a configuration for forming sedentary reeling \*\*\*\*\*\*\* 208 of a cone form in the lower limit of a bearing bar 16 in the temperature gradient furnace 300 of drawing 3, not using [instead] seed crystal 14, carrying out the nucleation of the single crystal from this crevice tip, and growing up a long single crystal by making this into seed crystal. As a result of processing under the terms and conditions shown in Table 3, the SiC single crystal of high quality with a die length of about 1mm (from cone sedentary reeling \*\*\*\*\*\*\* to 7mm) could be obtained from the bearing-bar lower limit, namely, SiC seed crystal was able to be invented inside equipment.

[0063]

[Table 3]

表3

柱状ワーク径	φ 1 5 mm
支持棒長さ	4 0 mm
円錐形凹部	φ10mm×深さ6.2mm (先端R0.2mm)
原料棒長さ	6 0 mm
溶媒ペレット形状	φ13×t2.5
下端設定温度(Tb)	1900℃
上端設定温度(Tt)	1700℃
温度勾配	2. 0°C/mm
冷却方法	油冷
降温速度	0. 1℃/h
成長速度	0. 05mm/h
操業時間	152h

### [0064]

[Effect of the Invention]

According to this invention, the temperature gradient of the request which was suitable for growth of a single crystal, without needing migration of the source of heating is formed using a temperature gradient furnace, and the temperature distribution within a perpendicular field are also equalized to the growth direction, and the method of manufacturing a single crystal continuously is offered.

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] Drawing 1 is a graph explaining the sectional view and process which show 1 operation gestalt of the temperature gradient furnace used for the approach of this invention.

[Drawing 2] Drawing 2 is the sectional view showing other operation gestalten of the temperature gradient furnace used for the approach of this invention.

[Drawing 3] Drawing 3 is the sectional view showing 1 more operation gestalt of the temperature gradient furnace used for the approach of this invention.

[Drawing 4] Drawing 4 is the sectional view of the temperature gradient furnace used for the approach of this invention showing another operation gestalt further.

[Drawing 5] Drawing 5 is a graph which shows aging of the electric resistance of the pillar-shaped work

piece measured by the approach of this invention.

[Drawing 6] Drawing 6 is a graph which shows the radial temperature distribution in a pillar-shaped work-piece edge and a susceptor edge by the approach of this invention.

[Description of Notations]

100,200,300,400 -- Temperature gradient furnace

104 -- Idiosoma

106 -- Centrum

108 -- Induction-heating coil

110 -- Susceptor for heating

112 -- Condensator

114 -- Susceptor for cooling

10 -- Raw material rod

12 -- Solvent

14 -- Seed crystal

16 -- Bearing bar

W -- Work piece

WT -- Work-piece upper limit side (cooling end face)

WB -- Work-piece lower limit side (heating end face)

[Translation done.]

### \* NOTICES \*

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- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
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### [Translation done.]

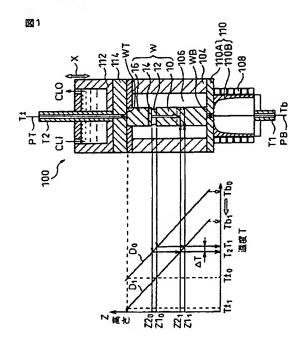
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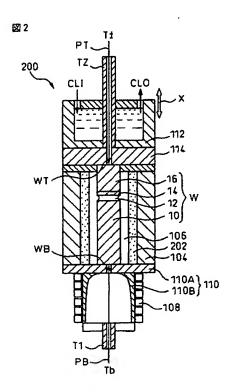
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### **DRAWINGS**

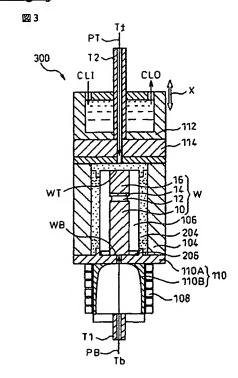
### [Drawing 1]



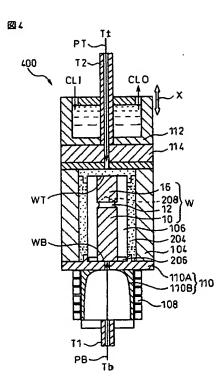
# [Drawing 2]



# [Drawing 3]

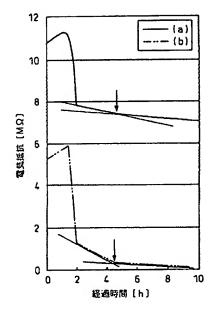


# [Drawing 4]

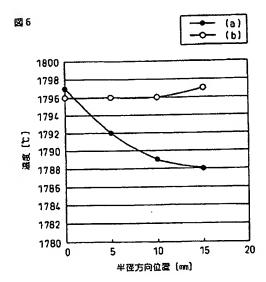


# [Drawing 5]

⊠ 5



# [Drawing 6]



[Translation done.]

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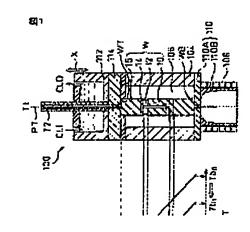
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				HA12		₽B22	MB	

(54) 【発明の名称】温度勾配炉を用いた単結晶の製造方法

### (57)【要約】

【課題】温度勾配炉を用い、加熱額の移動を要さずに所 望の温度勾配を形成し、横断面内の温度分布も均一化し 、連続的に単結晶を製造する方法を提供する。

【解決手段】柱状ワークに長手方向温度勾配を付与する 温度勾配炉で溶液から単結晶を製造する方法であって、 柱状ワークの外周を取り囲む断態壁と、加熱用サセブタ を介して柱状ワークの下端を加熱する加熱部と、冷却用 サセブタを介して柱状ワークの上端を冷却する冷却部と を備えた温度勾配炉を用い、原料模、溶媒、種結晶、文 経緯を論層しては状ローケとし、原料像の下端をは出口



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### 【特許請求の範囲】

### 【記求項1】

柱状ワークにその長手方向の温度勾配を付与する温度勾配炉を用いて溶液からの析出によ り単結晶を製造する方法であって、上記温度勾配炉として、上記柱状ワークの外周を取り 囲む断熱壁と、加熱用サセプタを介して該柱状ワークの下端を加熱する加熱部と、冷却用 サセプタを介して該柱状ワークの上端を冷却する冷却部とを備えた温度勾配炉を用い、 上記炉内に下から順に原料棒と、溶媒と、支持棒の下端に支持された種結晶とを積層して 上記柱状ワークを構成して、該原料棒の下端を該柱状ワークの下端として上記加熱部によ り加熱させると共に該支持棒の上端を該柱状ワークの上端として上記冷却部により冷却さ せることにより、上記溶媒の下端面に対して上端面が低温になるように上記柱状ワーク内 19 に温度勾配を形成し、

上記柱状ワーク下端の加熱温度を崩滅させることにより、上記種結晶を起点として下方へ 遵続的に単結晶を成長させることを特徴とする温度勾配炉を用いた単結晶の製造方法。

### 【請求項2】

上記答媒が、上記単結晶原料物質の融点または分解・昇華温度より低い醸点を有すること を特徴とする請求項1記載の方法。

上記原料棒が、上記単結晶原料物質の緻密質焼結体から成り、焼結助剤としてドーパント を含有することを特徴とする請求項1または2記載の方法。

### 【請求項4】

上記柱状ワークを耐熱性材料から成る円筒内に配置することを特徴とする請求項1から3 までのいずれか1項記載の方法。

### 【請求項5】

上記柱状ワークを耐熱性材料から成る密閉容器内に配置することを特徴とする請求項1か ら3までのいずれか1項記載の方法。

### 【請求項6】

上記耐熱性材料が、黒鉛焼結体、アルミナ焼結体、ジルコニア焼結体および窒化硼素焼結 体から成る群から選択した1種から成ることを特徴とする請求項4または5記載の方法。

### 【請求項7】

上記密閉容器内に溶媒供給源を配置することを特徴とする請求項5記載の方法。

### 【請求項8】

上記柱状ワークの上端と下端との間の電気抵抗を測定し、この測定値に基づいて単結晶成 長長さを検出することを特徴とする請求項1から7までのいずれか1項記載の方法。

上記冷却用サセプタの上端と上記加熱用サセプタの下端との間の電気抵抗を測定すること を特徴とする請求項8記氧の方法。

### 【請求項10】

上記洛媒の温度を該洛媒の沸点直下に設定することを特徴とする請求項1から9までのい ずれか1項記載の方法。

### [請求項11]

単結晶の成長閉始時点で上記冷却部と上記冷却用サセプクとの間に間隙を設け、上記柱状 ワーク下端の加熱温度の降下に同期させて該冷却部を降下させて該間隙を減少させること を特徴とする請求項1から10までのいずれか1項記載の方法。

### 【請求項12】

上記柱状ワーク下端の加熱温度の降下に同期させて上記冷却部に供給する冷媒の温度を降 下させることを特徴とする請求項1から11までのいずれか1項記載の方法。

### 【請求項13】

上記禮結晶を、上記支持棒の下端に形成された円錐状凹部の尖端部に生成させることを特 徴とする請求項1から12までのいずれか1項記録の方法。

### 【発明の詳細な説明】

50

### [0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】

本発明は、柱状ワークにその長手方向の温度勾配を付与する温度勾配炉を用いて溶液から の析出により連続的に単結晶を製造する方法に関する。

### [0 0 0 2]

### 【従来の技術】

半導体材料等としての高品位の単結晶の製造においては、モザイシティーや転位などの欠 脂を極力少なくする必要がある。 欠陥は結晶成長の安定性と密接な関係があるため、結晶 の物質に応じた適正な析出速度を維持することが重要である。そのため、析出の駆動力と なる結晶折出部と析出物質供給部(気相、液相)の間で結晶成長方向に沿った温度勾配の 10 制御が不可欠である。

従来の代表的な単結晶成長技術として、CZ法(チョクラルスキー法)、FZ法(帯溶融 法)、プリッジマン法、TSSG法(溶融引上げ法)等が挙げられる。

### [0003]

いずれの方法においても、ワークの一部を加熱し他を雰囲気解放として温度勾配を実現し ており、温度勾配の制御は加熱源温度、加熱源形状、ワーク(坩堝)形状、加熱源とワー クとの相対的位置関係等の調整などにより行なっている。

### [0004]

このような従来の方法には下記の点で問題があった。

1) 所望の温度勾配を実現することが困難である。上述したように温度勾配の制御因子す 20 なわち変動因子が多様であるため、各因子を最適状態に安定して維持することが至難であ る。

### [0005]

2) ワーク(坩堝) 形状や原料の仕込み量といった、装置以外の因子によって温度勾配が 変動する。このように、装置因子だけでなく装置外因子も温度勾配制御に関与してくるた め、所望の温度勾配を実現するためには、設計段階での計算と、実物の測温を繰り返す試 行錯誤が必要である。

### [0006]

3) 結晶成長方向に垂直な面内の温度分布の均一化が困難である。これは、この垂直面に 対する熱流の向きが面内で一定しないためである。

### [0007]

また、高パンドギャップを有する半導体材料として注目を俗びている炭化珪素(SiC) 等の化合物半導体は、調和融解しない (それ自体で溶融状態を持たない) ため、上記のよ うな融液から析出させる単結晶成長法を適用できない。

### [8000]

融液を用いない方法として、昇華法または溶液法がある。昇華法は、髙温部で昇華させた 単結晶原料物質を低温部に配した種結晶上に気相から折出させる方法である。しかし、希 **幕相からの祈出であるため単結晶成長速度が小さく、種結晶の螺旋転位周辺部のステップ** から渦巻き状に成長するフランク機構であるため原理上マイクロパイプの形成を回避し難 い、といった問題がある。一方、溶液法は、高温部で単結晶原料物質を溶媒に十分溶解さ 40 せ、低湯部に配して種結晶上で過飽和状態を現出させて析出させる方法である。溶媒濃度 の闕整により前述の昇華法の問題点は克服することができるが、やはり上記 1)~3)の 問題があって析出部位により温度勾配が変動してしまうため、均質で高品位の単結晶を得 ることが極めて困難であった。

### [00009]

そこで、他の元素との共存により融液を形成する方法として、特許文献 1 (特開 2 0 0 0 - 2 6 4 7 9 0 号公報)には、遷移金属のうち少なくとも1種の金属と、Siと、Cとを 含む原料を加熱により溶融させて融液を形成し、この融液を冷却することにより炭化珪素 (SiC) の単結晶を析出成長させる方法が提案されている。しかしこの方法では、単結 晶を連続的に成長させるには、加熱源を連続的に移動させる必要があり、それに伴う機械 50

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1/31/2006

30

10

的な振動の影響により同時多発的に核発生して多結晶化してしまうという問題があった。 【0010】

【特許文献1】

特開2000-264790号公報 (特許請求の範囲)

[0011]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】

本発明は、温度勾配炉を用いて、加熱源の移動を必要とせずに単結晶の成長に適した所望 の温度勾配を形成し、かつ、成長方向に対して垂直な面内の温度分布も均一化し、連続的 に単結晶を製造する方法を提供することを目的とする。

[0012]

【課題を解決するための手段】

上記の目的を達成するために、本発明の単結晶製造方法法は、柱状ワークにその長手方向 の温度勾配を付与する温度勾配炉を用いて溶液からの析出により単結晶を製造する方法で あって、上記温度勾配炉として、上記柱状ワークの外周を取り囲む断熱壁と、加熱用サセ ブタを介して設柱状ワークの下端を加熱する加熱部と、冷却用サセブタを介して設柱状ワ ークの上端を冷却する冷却部とを備えた温度勾配炉を用い、

上記炉内に下から順に原料準と、溶媒と、支持棒の下端に支持された種結晶とを積層して上記柱状ワークを構成して、該原料棒の下端を該柱状ワークの下端として上記加熱部により加熱させると共に該支持棒の上端を該柱状ワークの上端として上記冷却部により冷却させることにより、上記溶媒の下端面に対して上端面が低温になるように上記柱状ワーク内 20 に過度勾配を形成し、

上記柱状ワーク下端の加熱温度を漸減させることにより、上記種結晶を起点として下方へ 連続的に単結晶を成長させることを特徴とする。

[0013]

本発明の方法においては、原料棒の単結晶原料物質が溶媒の下端高温部に溶解し溶媒の上端低温部で析出することにより単結晶が下方へ成長する。柱状ワーク下端の加熱温度を降下させるのに伴い、柱状ワーク内の温度勾配線の位置が全体として降下する。同時に、原料棒上端の溶媒中への溶解による原料棒上端位置の降下と種結晶(または成長中の単結晶下端=成長端)への析出による単結晶成長端の下方への伸長とに伴い、原料棒と種結晶(成長端)とに挟まれた溶媒の位置が降下する。この結晶成長による溶媒位置の降下と同期 30 するように、柱状ワーク下端の加熱温度を削減させて温度勾配線の位置を降下させる。これにより、加熱源を機械的に移動させることなく、溶媒位置(=原料から単結晶への転換場所)の降下により連続的に単結晶を成長させることができる。

[0 0 1 4]

【発明の実施の形態】

図1を参照して、温度勾配炉を用いて単結晶を製造する本発明の方法の原理を説明する。 【0015】

先ず、本発明の方法に用いる温度勾配炉の構成例を説明する。図示した温度勾配炉100 は、円筒形胴体を有し、図の上下方向に沿って円筒形胴体の中心軸があり、図はこの中心 軸を含む面における縦断面図である。円筒形胴体104は断熱材料で作られており、その 40 中空部106が実効的な炉空間を構成している。

[0016]

円柱形の中空部106内に、原料棒10、溶媒12、種結晶14、支持棒16から成る円柱形ワークWが上端および下端を中空部106の底面および天井面にそれぞれ密着保持された状態で収容される。これによりワークWの外周を介した熱流は実質的に遮断され、上端および下端を介してのみ熱流が流れ得る。

[0017]

これにより、柱状ワークWの下端 (=原料棒10の下端=加熱端)を最高温点とし、柱状ワークWの上端 (=支持棒16の上端=冷却端)を最低温点とする温度勾配すなわち柱状ワークWの下方から上方へ向けて単調に温度低下する温度勾配が、柱状ワークWの長手方 50

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19

向に沿って形成される。

### [0018]

円柱状ワークWの下端面(原料棒10の下端面)WBは円形平面であり、下方にある誘導加熱コイル108によって加熱される。誘導加熱コイル108とワークWの下端面WBとの間に介在する加熱用サセプタ110は、柱状ワークWの下端面WBに密着する円板状フランジ部110Aと、誘導加熱により加熱される円柱部110Bとから成る。誘導加熱コイル108は、サセプタ110の円柱部110Bを取り巻いて配置される。このような構造とすることにより、サセプタ110を単純な円板状とした構造に比べて、到達温度が高まり、かつ、面内温度分布の均一性も更に向上する。

### [0019]

また、円柱部110Bはフランジ部110Aの直近部位以外を中空にした実質的に円筒状にしてある。円柱部110Bが全体的に中実であると、誘導コイル108で直接加熱される円柱部110Bの外周部が高温になり、この外周部からの熱伝導のみで加熱される円柱部110Bの芯部が低温になる傾向があり、横断面内温度分布の均一性確保に望ましくない。本実施例のように、フランジ部110A直近部位以外を中空とすることにより、面内温度分布の均一性を更に高めることができる。

### [0020]

このように誘導加熱コイル108とワーク下端面WBとの間には、介在する加熱用サセプタ110によって、抵抗加熱コイル108からワーク下端面WBへの熱流が均等化され、ワーク下端面WB全体が均等に加熱される。加熱用サセプタ110は、高い加熱効率を確 20保するために銅等の良伝熱性金属の円板で作製する。

### [0021]

円柱状ワークWの上端面WTも円形平面であり、これと対向配置した円形冷却平面を持つ水冷式冷却器112によって冷却される。冷却器112は銅等の良熱伝導性金属で作製された冷却ジャケットの形態であり、図示の例では上端に冷却水の流入口CLIと流出口CLOが関口しており、他の部位は水密構造である。冷却器112とワーク上端面WTとの間に介在する冷却用サセプタ114によって、ワーク上端面WTから冷却器112への熱流が均等化され、ワーク上端面WB全体が均等に冷却される。冷却用サセプタ114は、過度の急冷を防止し必要な緩冷却が可能となるように、適度な抜熱作用を確保する必要があるため、耐熱性と適度な断熱性を持つ黒鉛等で作製する。

### [0 0 2 2]

### [0023]

加熱されるワーク下端面WBの温度Tbは、加熱コイル108および加熱用サセプタ110の中心を貫通するパイプT1を通して、外部からパイロメータにより観測する(観測光路:矢印PB)。この観測温度値に基づいて、誘導加熱コイル108の出力を調整することにより、加熱温度を制御する。

### [0024]

冷却されるワーク上端面WTの温度Ttは、冷却器112および冷却用サセプタ114の中心を貫通するパイプT2を通して、外部からパイロメータにより観測する(観測光路:矢印PT)。この観測値に基づいて、水冷式冷却器112へ供給する冷却水の温度および流量を調整することにより、抜熱量(冷却強度)を調整することができる。

### [0025]

以上のように柱状ワークWの下端WBでの加熱と上端WTでの冷却をそれぞれ加熱用サセプタ110と冷却用サセプタ114を用いて行なうことにより、柱状ワークの全長について、横断面(長手方向に対して垂直な面)を通過する熱流を一定にできると同時に横断面内の熱流分布を均一にできるので、柱状ワークWの下方から上方へ単調に温度低下する温度勾配に極めて高い直線性を付与することができると同時に横断面内の過度分布を均一に50

1/31/2006

(6)

できる。

[0026]

次に、この温度勾配炉100を用いて、本発明により単結晶を連続的に成長させる方法の 原理を説明する。

[0027]

本発明の方法においては、単結晶原料物質が原料棒10から溶媒12を介して種結晶(または結晶成長先端)に析出することにより結晶成長する。これは、上記で説明したように柱状ワークWの下方から上方へ向けて単調かつ直線的に温度低下する温度勾配の下では、溶媒12の下端に接触している原料棒10の上端の方が、溶媒12の上端に接触している種結晶(結晶成長先端)よりも常に一定温度幅だけ高温に維持されることによる。これを10以下の説明中で詳述する。

[0028]

先ず操業準備として、下端に種結晶14を装着した支持棒16の上端を炉天井に固定し、新しい原料棒10の下端を炉底に固定し、原料棒10と種結晶14との間隙に、溶媒12として用いる物質の固体を密着させて挿入する。

[0 0 2 9]

誘導加熱コイル108および冷却器112を作動させ、柱状ワークWの下方から上方へ向かって単調かつ直線的に温度低下する温度勾配を柱状ワークWの長手方向に沿って形成させる。その際に、液状の溶媒12が形成され、原料棒10の上端と種結晶14の下端との間に表面張力によって保持される。これは従来の帯溶融法における溶融帯の状態と同様で 20 ある。

[0030]

結晶成長の開始時点(経過時間 j = 0)では、原料棒10の上端と溶媒12との界面は高さ21。にあって、まだ媒質を含んでいないフレッシュな溶媒12に高温T,での高い溶解度に対応した濃度まで原料棒10から原料物質が溶解する。溶解した原料物質は溶媒12中を拡散して、溶媒12と種結晶14の下端との界面(高さ22。)に到達して、高温T,に対して温度勾配で決まる温度幅ΔTだけ低い低温T,での低い溶解度に対応した濃度を超える過飽和分の結晶原料物質が溶媒12から種結晶14の下端面に析出して、結晶成長が開始する。

[0031]

なお、柱状ワークWの加熱端(下端)WBと冷却端(上端)WTの初期温度を設定するには、誘導加熱コイル108の出力を調整した状態で、所定温度の冷媒を流通させた冷却器112の高さを調整して冷却用サセプタ114との間隔Δtを空けた状態(Δt=Δt。+0)に保持し、両端の温度が安定するまで待つ。

[0032]

結晶成長開始したら、誘導加熱コイル108の出力を連続的に下げて下端WBの温度を連続的に降下させ、これと同期させて、冷却器112を連続的に降下させることにより冷却用サセプタ114との間隔ムtを初期値ムt。から連続的に減少させ、上端WTの温度を連続的に低下させる。これにより、温度勾配を初期設定値に維持したまま、温度勾配線を全体として低温客りに連続移動させ、すなわち温度勾配線を全体として柱状ワークWの下 始WBよりに連続移動させる。この温度勾配線の連続移動の速度は、原料物質の溶解および析出による結晶成長の速度と一致するように設定する。両者の関係は予め実験によって求めておく。

[0033]

このように温度勾配線の連続降下に伴い、原料物質の溶解と析出の場である溶媒12も同速度で連続降下し、単結晶が種結晶を起点として下方へ連続的に成長を続ける。これを図1で説明すると、結晶成長開始から経過時間j,の時点においては、温度勾配線は初期位置D。からD,に平行移動し、同時に溶媒位置は、〔下端高さ/上端高さ〕で表すと、初期の[21。/22。〕から時刻j,における[21,/22,〕に移動する。ただし溶媒12の下端・上端間の温度差は初期値△Tに維持されている。

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[0034]

図示したように、初期温度勾配線D。は初期の下端温度/上端温度〔Tb。/Tt。〕で規定され、時刻j,での温度勾配線D1は時刻j,での下端温度/上端温度〔Tb」/Tt,〕で規定されている。温度勾配線D。、D,はいずれも直線であり、上端・下端温度差は常に一定である。

[0035]

このようにして、温度勾配の平行移動に同期して溶媒位置が降下することにより、機械的な移動を必要とせずに連続して単結晶を成長させることができる。

[0036]

溶媒12としては、単結晶原料物質の融点または分解・昇睾温度より低い融点を有するも 10のを用いる。溶媒12の温度帯(溶解端T1~析出端T2)が高いと、炉100の許容操業温度範囲によって溶媒の移動範囲が制限されてしまう。溶媒温度を極力低くすることにより、連続成長可能な単結晶長さが大きくなる。

[0037]

原料棒10として、単結晶原料物質の緻密質焼結体から成り、焼結助剤としてドーパントを含有するものを用いることができる。このようにすると、製造段階で結晶にドーピングが可能になる。原料棒が多孔質であると、溶媒が吸収されたり、表面の凹凸の存在により支持棒側面部に溶媒が登っていったりして、溶媒の減少や消失を誘引し、操業停止の恐れがあるため、原料棒は緻密質とする。

[0 0 3 8]

柱状ワークWを耐熱性材料から成る円筒内に配置することが望ましい。断熱材104の内周面で規定される炉壁と、柱状ワークWの外周面との間には間隙が存在する。そのため、柱状ワークWの外周面からの輻射による熱損失が発生して、温度勾配の変動や横断面内温度分布の均一性低下の原因になる。この傾向は柱状ワークが大径化するほど顕在化する。その結果、折出状態が不均一になって転位等の欠陥の導入や、著しい場合には多結晶化が発生する。柱状ワークを耐熱性材料製円筒内に配置することで、柱状ワークの外周回りに一定かつ小さな空隙を形成し、温度勾配の安定および横断面内の温度分布均一性が確保され、欠陥導入や多結晶化を防止して高品質な単結晶を成長させることができる。

[0039]

柱状ワークを耐熱性材料から成る密閉容器内に配置することが望ましい。これにより更に 39 温度勾配安定化および横断面内温度均一性が確保される。

[0040]

上記円筒または密閉容器を構成する耐熱材料として、黒鉛焼結体、アルミナ焼結体、ジルコニア焼結体および窒化硼素焼結体から成る群から選択した1種を用いることができる。このうち、特にアルミナ焼結体、ジルコニア焼結体および窒化硼素焼結体は低輻射率であり、輻射損失の低減に有効である。

[0041]

密閉容器を用いる場合、その内部に溶媒供給源を配置することが望ましい。溶媒の種類や 操業の温度条件によっては、長時間の操業において揮発による溶媒の減少が顕著になり、 製造可能な単結晶長さが制限される場合がある。そのような場合には、柱状ワークを収容 40 した密閉容器内に溶媒供給源を配置することにより、容器内に溶媒蒸気圧を飽和状態に容 易に維持できるため、溶媒の揮発損失を防止して長時間操業により長尺の単結晶を製造す ることができる。

[0042]

柱状ワークの上端と下端との間の電気抵抗を測定し、この測定値に基づいて単結晶成長長さを検出することができる。成長させる単結晶に比べて、支持棒および原料棒に用いる焼結体は存在する粒界の電気抵抗により全体としての電気抵抗が高い。そのため、柱状ワークの軸方向の電気抵抗は単結晶の成長に伴い減少する。これを利用して単結晶の成長長さを常時検出することができる。また電気抵抗の変化率から、溶媒帯域範囲での成長速度(=溶媒位置の降下速度)を求められ、これを利用して溶媒位置移動速度と温度勾配線移動 50

1/31/2006

速度とを一致させることができる。

[0043]

電気抵抗の測定を、冷却用サセブタの上端と加熱用サセブタの下端との間で行なうこともできる。成長させる単結晶が大径の場合や操業温度が高温の場合には、測定端子の設置による温度場の乱れの影響により、措断面内の温度分布均一性が低下する場合がある。そのような場合には、柱状ワークの上端・下端ではなく、面内温度均一性の高いサセブタを介して測定することにより、温度場の乱れによる後乱を回避することができる。

[0044]

溶媒の温度を溶媒の沸点直下に設定することが望ましい。結晶成長速度は過飽和度によって決まる。そして過飽和度は、温度勾配と、溶質(単結晶原料物質)の溶解度の温度によ 10 る差とによって制御できる。溶解度は温度依存性があり、温度の上昇により増加し、その増加率も温度上昇により増加する。したがって、溶媒の温度を溶媒の沸点直下、すなわち用いる溶媒で使用可能な最高温度とすることにより、その溶媒で達成可能な最大の過飽和度が得られ、結晶成長速度を最大化できる。

[0045]

ここで、上記で図1を参照した説明においては、単結晶の成長関始時点で冷却器112と 冷却用サセプタ114との間に間隙 Δtを設け、柱状ワークWの下端WBの加熱温度Tb の降下に同期させて冷却器112を降下させて間隙 Δtを減少させることで、常時一定の 温度勾配を維持した。ただし、これに限定する必要はなく、柱状ワークWの下端WBの加 熱温度の降下に同期させて冷却器112に供給する冷媒の温度を降下させることにより常 20 時一定の温度勾配を維持することもできる。

[0046]

温度勾配を常時一定に維持できないと、下記の理由で正常な単結晶成長が行なえなくなる

[0047]

例えば、冷却器 1 1 2 の冷却能を一定として上端WTの温度を一定としたまま、下端WBの温度設定を変えれば当然のことながら温度勾配は変化する。特に長尺の単結晶を製造する際には温度勾配の変化が大きくなる。本発明においては、温度勾配が実質的な意味を持つのは、原料物質の溶解および析出の場となる溶媒の存在帯域である。上端WTでの温度 Tt=一定の条件下では、下端WBの温度Tbを成長開始時温度Tb。から成長終了時温 30度Tb,まで低下させると、Tb-Ttの温度差に基づいて形成される温度勾配は、成長開始時の最大値から単調に減少して成長終了時に最小値になる。

[0048]

一般に、単結晶はその構成物質が異なれば成長に最適な過飽和度が異なる。したがって、 上記のように温度勾配が漸減する条件下では、成長終了時の小さい温度勾配による小さい 過飽和度を最適成長条件とする物質の場合には、成長開始時の大きい温度勾配による大き い過飽和度では過剰に過ぎてしまい、不均一核生成が促道されて他結晶化してしまう。逆 に、成長開始時の大きい過飽和度を最適成長条件とする物質の場合には、一定速度で降下 する下端温度Tbの降下速度に溶解・析出が追いつかず、溶媒降下速度が低下し、更には 原料棒下端(柱状ワーク下端WB)に至る前に溶媒が凝固してしまう。

[0049]

また、種結晶を、支持棒の下端に形成された円錐状凹部の尖端部に生成させることができる。大型の単結晶を成長させるためには、成長の核となる種結晶が必要である。ただし物質によっては種結晶自体の入手が困難な場合がある。そのような場合には、上記のように支持棒下端に円錐座線り部を設け、先ずその先端部で核生成させた後、この小さな核に連続的に折出させて横断面全体をカバーするサイズの種結晶を形成することが可能である。その際、不均一核生成による多結晶化を防止するために、支持棒下端に設ける円錐座繰り面は鏡面に加工し、更に先端はR面として級やかに変化する形状とすることが重要である

[0 0 5 0]

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### 【実施例】

### [実施例1]

図1、図2に示した温度勾配炉100、200を用いて、穏々の条件にてSiC単結晶の 製造実験を行なった。図2の温度勾配炉200は、柱状ワークWを収容する耐熱材料製円 筒202を炉内に偏えている点以外は、図1の温度勾配炉100と同じ構成である。図1 に示した部位と対応する部位には図1中と同じ参照符号を付した。炉の胴体部を構成する 断熱性円筒104は内径は110mm、耐熱材料製円筒202は内径は50mmである。 耐熱性円筒202の材質としては、等方性黒鉛焼結体およびBN焼結体の2種類を用いた

### [0051]

原料棒10および支持棒16は円柱状のSiC焼結体(焼結助剤としてB添加。密度99.5%TD)とした。いずれも、直径は412mm、420mm、435mmの3種類とし、長さは原料棒78mm、支持棒20mmとした。溶媒12として高純度シリコンを用い、直径が410mm、418mm、432mmの3種類で厚さがt1.5mmのペレット状に加工して供した。種結晶14は支持棒16と同径とし、厚さ0.4mmの円板状に加工し、カーポン接着剤で支持棒16の下端に取付けた。

### [0052]

初期状態として、柱状ワークWの下端WBの温度Tbを1800℃に設定し、上端WTの温度TtはΔtの初期設定により1400℃とした。温度勾配は常時4℃/mmに維持した。また、上端温度Ttの制御は、冷媒のシリコンオイルの温度を一定にした場合と、下端温度Tbの降下に同期して変化させた場合の2種類の形態で行なった。下端温度Tbの降温速度は1.6、3.2、6.0、10、0℃/hの4水準とし、1780℃まで降温させた。製造条件と得られた単結晶長さを表1に示す。この実験の諸条件下では、溶媒12の移動長さ限界である30mmが単結晶成長長さの上限になる。

[0053]

【表 1】

表1

	降温	成打	Ę.	得られた単結晶の長さ (太字:mm) (*注)								
冷媒	速度	速度		断触円筒なし 風鉛製断熱円筒			BN製新教円筒					
温度	60.43	(mn/h)		(図1)			(図2)			(图2)		
	CON			ø12	ø20	φ3 <del>5</del>	ø 1 2	ø20	ø35	ø12	φ20	φ35
ato .	1. 6	ο.	4	30	5		30	30	30	_	30	30
	3. 2	٥.	8	2 1	1	ı	_	30	5	_	30	30
一定	6. 0	٦,	5	8	-	1	-	12	<u>L-</u>	<u> </u>	30	18
	10. 0	2.	5	0	I	1	1	4	_	_	19	6
	1. 6	٥.	4	-	ı	-	-	_	_	_	_	30
変化	3. 2	0.	8	_	_	_				_	_	30
	6. O	1.	5			_	-	_		_	_	30
	10. 0	2.	5	_	_	_		_		<u>l – </u>		30

(\*注) 表中 φ 1 2、 φ 2 0、 φ 3 5 は単結晶の径 (mm)

### [0054]

成長速度 O. 4 mm/hの場合を比較すると、断熱円筒なし(図 1)の場合には柱状ワー 50

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ク径 § 12mmで長さ30mmの高品質なSiC単結晶が得られた。また黒鉛製断熱円筒202 (図2)を用いることにより柱状ワーク径 § 20mmでも長さ30mmのSiC単結晶を成長させることが可能であった。更に、断熱円筒202 (図2)の材質をBNとすることで柱状ワーク径 § 35mmでも成長長さ30mmのSiC単結晶が得られた。

[0055]

また、冷却器 $1\,1\,2$ の冷媒シリコンオイルの温度を一定にした場合には、 $B\,N$ 製の断熱円筒 $2\,0\,2$ を用いた場合でも、 $6\,3\,5\,m$ mの柱状ワーク径では $3\,0\,m$ mの成長長さを得られる成長速度は $1.\,5\,m$ m/hまでであった。これに対して、冷媒シリコンオイルの温度を下端温度 $T\,b$ に同期して変化させた場合には、成長速度を $2.\,5\,m$ m/hまで高速にしても長さ $3\,0\,m$ mの高品質な $S\,i\,C\,$ 単結晶が得られた。

[0056]

[実施例2]

図1、図2、図3に示した温度勾配炉100、200、300を用いてSiC単結晶成長を行なった。図3の温度勾配炉300は、柱状ワークWを収容する耐熱材料製密閉容器204を炉内に備え、かつ溶媒供給源として溶媒容器206を炉底に配置した点以外は、図1の温度勾配炉100と同じ構成である。図1に示した部位と対応する部位には図1中と同じ参照符号を付した。密閉容器204は等方性黒鉛焼結体を用いた。なお、図3の温度勾配炉300については、溶媒容器206を配置しない場合についても実験を行なった。【0057】

柱状ワーク径 4 1 2 mm、溶媒ペレット径 4 7 mm×厚さ t 0.6 mm、柱状ワーク下端 20 WBの初期設定温度 2 1 0 0 ℃、降温速度 0.4 ℃/h (成長速度 0.1 mm/h) とし、長時間の操業で溶媒が挿発して成長が停止するまでのSiC単結晶成長長さを測定した。他の諸条件は実施例1に準ずる。結果を表 2 に示す。密閉容器 2 0 4 を用いかつ溶媒容器 2 0 6 を配置した場合に最も長時間の操業が可能になることが分かる。

【0058】 【表2】

表2

	1	2	з	4
断熱円筒		黑鉛製		
密閉容器			黒鉛製	黒鉛製
溶媒配量				あり
成長長さ (mm)	5	6	1 5	24 (*)

(\*) 装置停止まで。

[0059]

(実施例3)

実施例1と同様な装置構成において、SiC単結晶成長過程における柱状ワークWの下端 WBと上端WTとの間の電気抵抗率を測定した。結果を図5に示す。なお実施条件は表1 に示した間条件のうち、降温速度10.0℃/h、成長速度2.5mm/h、柱状ワーク 径(成長単結晶径) 635mm、BN製断熱円筒使用の場合である。

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[0060]

柱状ワークWの下端WB、上端WTをそれぞれ測定端とした場合(図5 (a))は、結晶の成長と共に電気抵抗値が直線的に低下し、成長途中の変曲点(矢印)は、時間の対応から見て多結晶化の開始時点と一致しており、単結晶成長過程での異常発生が明瞭に検出されている。また上下のサセプタ114,110を測定端とした場合(図5 (a))でも、同様に異常点が明瞭に検出されている。

[0 0 6 1]

また、径 4 3 5 mm×長さ L 1 0 0 mmの黒鉛中実棒をグミーワークとして、各測定点でのワーク下端面きんぶの半径方向の温度分布を測定した。測定は、グミーワークの下面から 1 mmの位置に穿孔した測定孔に、 4 5 mmのW-R e 熱電対を挿入して行なった。結 10 泉を図 6 に示す。上下のサセプタを測定端とすることで面内温度分布の均一性が確保されることが分かる。

[0062]

[実施例4]

図4に示す温度勾配炉400を用いてSiC単結晶の析出による種結晶の作製を行なった。温度勾配炉400は、図3の温度勾配炉300において種結晶14を用いず、その代わりに支持棒16の下端に円錐形の座繰り凹部208を設け、この凹部先端から単結晶を核生成させ、これを種結晶として長尺の単結晶を成長させるための構成である。表3に示す諸条件で処理を行なった結果、支持棒下端から約1mm(円継座繰り先端部から7mm)の長さの高品質のSiC単結晶を得ることができ、すなわち装置内部でSiC種結晶を創20製することができた。

[0063]

【表3】

### 表3

柱状ワーク径	φ15mm					
支持権長さ	4 0 mm					
円錐形凹部	φ10mm×深さ6.2mm (先端RO.2mm)					
原料棒長さ	60mm					
溶媒ペレット形状	φ13×t2.5					
下端設定溫度(Tb)	1900℃					
上端設定溫度(Tt)	1700℃					
温度勾配	2. O°C/mm					
冷却方法	油冷					
降温速度	0. 1℃/h					
成長速度	0. 05mm/h					
操業時間	152h					

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### [0064]

### 【発明の効果】

本発明によれば、温度勾配炉を用いて、加熱源の移動を必要とせずに単結晶の成長に適した所望の温度勾配を形成し、かつ、成長方向に対して垂直な面内の温度分布も均一化し、 連続的に単結晶を製造する方法が提供される。

【図面の簡単な説明】

- 【図1】図1は、本発明の方法に用いる温度勾配炉の一実施形態を示す断面図およびプロセスを説明するグラフである。
- 【図2】図2は、本発明の方法に用いる温度勾配炉の他の実施形態を示す断面図である。
- 【図3】図3は、本発明の方法に用いる温度勾配炉のもう1つ実施形態を示す断面図である。

【図4】図4は、本発明の方法に用いる温度勾配炉の更にもう1つの実施形態を示す断面図である。

【図 5 】 図 5 は、本発明の方法により測定した柱状ワークの電気抵抗の経時変化を示すグラフである。

【図6】図6は、本発明の方法により柱状ワーク端およびサセプタ端での半径方向温度分布を示すグラフである。

### 【符号の説明】

- 100、200、300、400…温度勾配炉
- 104…胴体部
- 106…中空部

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JP 2004-315281 A 2004,11.11

108…誘導加熱コイル

110…加熱用サセプタ

1 1 2 … 冷却器

114…冷却用サセプタ

10…原料棒

12…溶媒

14…種結晶

16…支持棒

₩…ワーク

WT…ワーク上端面 (冷却端面)

WB…ワーク下端面(加熱端面)

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